A DIGEST

OF THE

TREATY, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE

ADMISSION OF CHINESE

THEIR RESIDENCE IN AND TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES AND ITS INSULAR POSSESSIONS

FOR THE USE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

BY

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Correction of hardships.

cated to the Government of China. If the measures as enacted are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him; and the Chinese foreign office may also bring the matter to the notice of the United States minister at Peking and consider the subject with him, to the end that mutual and unqualified benefit may result. (22 Stat., 826.)

LEGISLATION.

Act of May 6, 1882.

In pursuance of the above treaty Congress enacted a law entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," which was approved May 6, 1882 (22 Stat., 58). This law, being largely experimental, was soon found to be inadequate and was, by the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 115), amended and added to. This latter act by its terms was to stand for a period of ten years but it was continued in force for an additional period of ten years from May 5, 1892, by the act of May 5, 1892 (27 Stat., 25), and was, with all laws on the subject in force on April 29, 1902, reenacted, extended, and continued without modification or condition by the act of April 29, 1902 (32 Stat., 176). And finally the act of April 29, 1902, was amended by the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 428), which is the law that governs at the present time.

Act of July 5, 1884.

Act of May 5, 1892.

Act of April 29, 1902.

Act of April 27, 1904.

Section 5 of the said act of April 27, 1904, reads as follows:

Laws reenacted without limitation.

"All laws in force on the twenty-ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and two, regulating, suspending, or prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons or persons of the Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein, including sections five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, and fourteen of the act entitled 'An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States,' approved September thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be, and the same are hereby, reenacted, extended, and continued, without modification, limitation, or condition; and said laws shall also apply to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers, not citizens of the United States, from such island territory to the mainland territory of the United States, whether in such island territory at the time of cession or not, and from one portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of said island territory: *Provided, however*, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another island of the same group; and any islands within the jurisdiction of any State or the district of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section."

Proviso.

Transit permitted in insular possessions.

"SECTION SIX" CERTIFICATES.

Section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, which, as we have seen, is still in force reads as follows:

"Section 6" certificates.

"SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of the provisions of this act, every Chinese person, other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and which certificate shall state the individual, family, and tribal name in full, title or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this act to come within the United States.

Persons other than laborers.

Permission and identification by Chinese Government.

Certificate.

"If the person so applying for a certificate shall be a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing in this act nor in said treaty shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word 'merchent,' hucksters, peddlers, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation.

Merchants.

"If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country from which such certificate is desired.

Travelers.

"The certificate provided for in this act, and the identity of the person named therein, shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, before indorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same.

Consular visé.

Certificate prima facie evidence against United States and sole evidence for holder.

"Such certificate visaed as aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the collector of customs of the port in the district in the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive, and afterward produced to the proper authorities of the United States, whenever lawfully demanded, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the persons so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities."

"Every Chinese person" clause.

According to the stipulations of the above statute *every Chinese person* other than a laborer, entitled to enter the United States, must, before proceeding to the United States, obtain a certificate from a properly authorized official of the government under which the applicant is domiciled and which said certificate must be duly examined and visaed by the diplomatic or consular representative of the port or district from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart.

Exceptions.

There are, however, certain exceptions to the "every Chinese person" clause. The following classes are not required to procure section 6 certificates, viz:

(*a*) Diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese or other governments, together with their immediate families, body and household servants. (Sec. 13, act July 5, 1884; sec. 14, act Sept. 13, 1888.)

(*b*) Persons of the Chinese race who are American citizens. (169 U. S., 653–705.)

(*c*) Chinese children who have been regularly adopted by Americans. (Op. Dept. C. and L., Oct. 14, 1907.)

(*d*) Laborers lawfully domiciled in the United States and holding a return certificate. (Sec. 7, act Sept. 13, 1888, and rules 15–22, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

(*e*) Merchants returning to resume a formerly acquired domicile in the United States. (Sec. 2, act Nov. 3, 1893.)

(*f*) Lawful wife and minor children of Chinese merchants domiciled in the United States. (Rule 29, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907; 176 U. S., 459.)

ISSUANCE.

By whom issued.

Section 6 certificates are issued by Chinese or other officials who have been specially designated to do so and by none other. The officers whose titles are given below have been authorized by their respective governments to issue "section 6" certificates to Chinese subjects or citizens of such governments, viz:

Brazil: Chief of police, or corresponding officers in the municipalities and civil subdivisions.

Canada:
- Vancouver—Collector of customs.
- Victoria—Collector of customs.
- Ottawa—Chief controller of Chinese, or chief clerk in the department of trade and commerce.

China (in Chinese Empire):
- Viceroy of Hu Kuang (Hunan and Hupeh).
- Viceroy of Sze Ch'uen.
- Viceroy of Liang Kuang (Kuangtung and Kuanghsi).
- Tartar-general of Fu-chou and customs superintendent of Fu-k'ien.
- Governor of Anhui.
- Governor of Honan.
- Governor of Shantung.
- Governor of Kiangsi.
- Customs taot'ai of Tientsin.
- Taot'ai of the Hui-Ning-Ch'ih-T'ai-Kwang circuit (Wuhu).
- Taot'ai of the Hang-Chia-Hu circuit (Chiahsingfu, Chekiang).
- Taot'ai of the Ning-Shao-T'ai circuit (Ningpo).
- Taot'ai of the Wen-Ch'u circuit (Wenchow).
- Taot'ai of the Yue-Ch'ang-Li circuit (Yochow).
- Taot'ai of the Teng-Lai-Ch'ing circuit (Chefoo).
- Taot'ai of the Su-Sung-T'ai circuit (Shanghai).
- Taot'ai of the Hsing-Ch'uan-Yung circuit (Amoy).

China (in countries foreign to China):
- Austria-Hungary—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Vienna.
- Belgium—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Brussels.
- Cuba—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Habana.
- England—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, London.
- France—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Paris.
- Germany—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Berlin.
- Hawaii—Chinese consul, Honolulu.
- Italy—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Rome.
- Japan—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Tokyo; Chinese consul-general, Yokohama.
- Korea—Chinese consul-general, Seoul.
- Mexico—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Mexico City.
- Netherlands—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, The Hague.
- Peru—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Lima.
- Philippine Islands—Chinese consul-general, Manila.
- Portugal—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Lisbon.

China (in countries foreign to China)—Continued.
Russia—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, St. Petersburg.
Siberia—Chinese commercial agent, Vladivostok.
Spain—Chinese minister or chargé d'affaires, Madrid.
Straits Settlements—Chinese consul-general, Singapore.
Transvaal—Chinese consul-general, Johannesburg.
Cuba: Chief of immigration department.
German protectorate of Kiautschou: Commissioner for Chinese affairs to the Government, civil commissioner, or oberrichter.
Guatemala: Minister of foreign affairs or subsecretary of state.
Hongkong: Registrar-general.
Jamaica: Deputy inspector-general of police, Kingston.
Japan:
Governor of any fu (district) or ken (prefecture).
Hokkaido—Governor-general.
Formosa—Chief of prefecture having jurisdiction.
Macau, Portuguese province of: Secretary-general.
Mexico: Department of foreign affairs.
Philippine Islands: Collector of customs.
Society Islands: Commissioner of police of the municipality of Papeete, Tahiti.
Straits Settlements: Colonial secretary.
Federated Malay States: Colonial secretary, federal secretary, or secretary for Chinese affairs.
Trinidad: Governor.
Venezuela: Mayors of cities or governors of provinces. (Rule 30, Dept. C. and L. Regulations, Feb. 26, 1907.)

VISÉ.

Diplomatic or consular visé.

Personal investigation required.

When a section 6 certificate is presented to a diplomatic or consular officer to be viséed it becomes the duty of such officer to make a *personal* and rigid investigation as to the truth of the statements contained in the certificate. (Dept. of State Cir., Mar. 25, 1907.) The visé is not to be given merely because a Chinese or other official has seen fit to issue a certificate; nor is it permissible for a diplomatic or consular officer to shift the responsibility of the investigation mentioned upon a subordinate. (Dept. of State Cir., Mar. 25, 1907.)

Before viséing a certificate a diplomatic or consular officer must be thoroughly satisfied upon the following points, viz:

1. That the applicant belongs to one of the classes entitled to enter the United States under the law.

Students.

(1) In the case of a student: (*a*) That he (or she) has been pursuing in good faith some regular course of study; (*b*) that when he reaches the United States he will enter *some* one of the recognized institutions of learning; (*c*)

that he intends to fit himself for some profession or occupation requiring special mental training; or (*d*) that he is a person already possessing a liberal education, but who desires to specialize along some particular line or lines.

And who in any case is also a person for whose maintenance and support as a student in the United States adequate financial provision has been made or satisfactorily assured, or a person who, if he undertakes to provide for his own support, will not become a "laborer," or acquire any other status which would bring him within the class of Chinese persons excluded by statute or treaty; and who, in any case, is also a person whose intention it is, upon the conclusion of his studies, either to depart from the United States or, if he remains, to engage in no pursuit or calling which would render his presence in the United States unlawful. (Rule 31a, Dept. C and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

Teachers.

(2) In the case of teachers: (*a*) That he is a bona fide teacher of good standing; and (*b*) that teaching is his regular profession.

Merchants.

(3) In the case of a merchant: (*a*) That he is a bona fide merchant of fairly responsible and substantial status and not a petty tradesman, such as, for instance, a hawker, huckster, or peddler, who might readily become a "laborer;" (*b*) that the business connections he gives are not fictitious and that his name is duly entered in the company's books, to which he alleges he belongs, as one of the partners thereof; (*c*) that he has ample funds to support him for a considerable time after arriving in the United States; and (*d*) that his statements are borne out by the testimony of independent witnesses, preferably not Chinese.

Travelers.

(4) In the case of a traveler: (*a*) That he is a man of good standing in his community and has adequate means for going abroad. (Dept. of State Cir., Mar. 25, 1907.)

Residence of applicant.

2. That the applicant is a bona fide resident of the port or consular district where he makes application for a certificate, and that he has been such for a reasonable length of time prior to making the application. (Dept. of State Cir., Mar. 25, 1907.)

INFORMATION IN WRITING.

Information in writing.

The information concerning students, teachers, merchants, and travelers, as above outlined, must be committed to writing and four complete copies made, to be used as follows: One copy (the original) is kept for the office files, two copies are forwarded to the Department of State, and one copy is forwarded to the immigration officer in charge at the port in United States territory at which the immigrant intends to land. (Dept. of State Cir., Mar. 25, 1907.)

Copies to neighboring consuls.

Where an applicant has been rejected, a copy of the precis should be forwarded to neighboring American offi-

cials for their information and guidance. (Dept. of State Cir., Mar. 25, 1907.)

Seattle—requirements of.

Section 6 certificates for applicants who intend to land at Seattle must be issued in duplicate for the convenience of the immigration officers at Port Townsend and Seattle; while for all other ports one copy is sufficient.

FORM OF "SECTION 6" CERTIFICATE.

"Section 6" certificates should be in the following form, viz:

Form of "Section 6" certificates.

In compliance with the provisions of Article II of the treaty between the United States and China of November 17, 1880, and section 6 of the act of the Congress of the United States approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese,' approved May 6, 1882:"

This certificate is issued by the undersigned, who has been designated by the Government of_____ to issue such certificates to citizens or subjects of such government being Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent to show that the person named hereinafter is a member of one of the exempt classes described in said treaty and act and as such had the permission of said government to go to and reside within the territory of the United States, after an investigation and verification of the statements contained herein by the lawfully constituted agent of the United States in this country.

The following description is submitted for the identification of the person to whom the certificate relates:

Names in full, in proper signature of bearer_____
Title or official rank, if any_____
Physical peculiarities_____
_____
Date of birth_____
Height_____feet_____inches.
Former occupation_____
When pursued_____
Where pursued_____
How long pursued_____
Present occupation_____
When pursued_____
Where pursued_____
How long pursued_____
Last place of actual residence_____

(NOTE.—If a merchant, the following blanks should be filled out:)

Title of present mercantile business_____
Location of said mercantile business_____
How long said business has been pursued_____
Amount invested (gold) in said business_____
Present estimated value of said business_____
Specific character of merchandise handled in said business_____

(NOTE.—If bearer is a traveler, the following blanks should be filled out:)

Financial standing of bearer in his own country_____
Probable duration of his stay in the United States_____
Issued at_____on this_____day of_____

_____
(Signature of Chinese official.)

(*Visé.*)

I, the undersigned duly authorized diplomatic (or consular) officer of the United States Government for the territory within which the person named in the above certificate resides, have made a thorough investigation of the statements contained in the foregoing certificate and have found them to be in all respects true, and accordingly attach my signature and official seal in order that the bearer may be admitted to the United States upon identification as the person represented by the attached photograph, over which I have partly placed my official seal.

[Photograph.]

(Signature of United States official.)

Chinese text.

It has been found of great assistance also to have a translation of the certificate in the Chinese language printed on the back of each certificate. This arrangement is not only helpful in identifying the applicant, but is much appreciated by Chinese officials who are averse to signing documents in English only.

Photographs.

A photograph of the person applying for a "section 6" certificate must in every case be affixed to each copy of the certificate issued.

Numbering.

Section 6 certificates must be numbered by the viséing officer, a new series being begun at the beginning of each calendar year and a complete record of all certificates viséed must be kept by him. This record should contain all the information given in the certificate, besides a copy of all letters and papers pertaining to the application.

Record to be kept.

ADMISSIBLE CLASSES.

Exempt classes.

1. The treaty and laws in relation to the exclusion of Chinese, permit only the following-named classes to land at any port of the United States, to wit:

(1) Students. (Rule 1, Dept. of C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

(2) Teachers. (Id.)

(3) Merchants and their lawful wives and minor children. (Id.)

(4) Travelers, for curiosity or pleasure. (Id.)

(5) Chinese officials, together with their immediate families, body and household servants. (Id.)

(6) Chinese persons holding "return certificates" issued by an immigration officer in charge. (Rule 15, Id.)

(7) Chinese seamen who are under bond to leave the United States within thirty days. (Rule 32, Id.)

(8) Chinese persons, who, in good faith, desire to pass through the United States. (Rules 32–37, Id.; 185 U. S., 296.)

(9) Chinese persons whose physical condition necessitates immediate hospital treatment. (Rule 1, Id.)

(10) Chinese who desire to enter in connection with any fair or exhibition authorized by Congress, whether as an exhibitor or workman. (Sec. 3, act of Apr. 29, 1902.)

Only those specially exempted admissible.

2. The rule at present adopted with respect to the admission of Chinese is that *only* those classes of persons who are expressly specified by the treaty and laws are admissible to enter the United States, and those only upon compliance with the requirements of the said treaty and laws and of regulations issued thereunder. (22 Op. At. Gen., 132, and Rule 2, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

Exclusion laws not applicable to persons of American birth.

3. Neither the immigration acts nor the Chinese exclusion acts apply to Chinese persons born in the United States of parents who, at the time said Chinese persons were born, were permanently domiciled therein. (169 U. S., 653–705, and Rule 2, Dept. of C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

PORTS OF ENTRY.

Ports of entry.

No Chinese person other than a Chinese official and attendants shall be permitted to enter the United States except at the following-named ports, to wit:

San Francisco, Cal.	Honolulu, Hawaii.
Portland, Oreg.	San Juan and Ponce, P. R.
Boston, Mass.	San Diego, Cal.
New York, N. Y.	Tampa, Fla.
New Orleans, La.	Cebu, P. I.
Port Townsend, Wash.	Iloilo, P. I.
Richford, Vt.	Jolo, P. I.
Malone, N. Y.	Manila, P. I.
Portal, N. Dak.	Zamboanga, P. I.
Sumas, Wash.	

(Rule 4, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907, and Cir. No. 202, Chinese Immigration, Philippine Government.)

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE DOMICILED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Registration of laborers.

By the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893, all Chinese laborers entitled to reside in the United States are required to obtain from the proper officer a certificate of residence showing the name, age, and local residence of the applicant; and Chinese persons other than laborers entitled to be and remain in the United States may also apply and obtain a certificate of residence if they so desire.

Persons other than laborers.

Registration, as above indicated, is also required in all insular possessions of the United States. (Act of Apr. 30, 1900; also act of Apr. 29, 1902, sec. 4.)

REENTRY OF CHINESE DOMICILED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Laborers.

By the act of September 13, 1888 (25 Stat., 476–477), Chinese laborers under certain specified conditions are permitted to reenter the United States after having left it.

For this purpose the Chinese inspector in charge of the *district* from which the applicant wishes to depart is

authorized to issue a "return certificate" which constitutes the sole evidence given to such person of his right to reenter the United States; and the holder of such a certificate will be admitted only at the port from which he departed. (Rules 15, 17, 22, and 23, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

Return certificates.

A "return certificate" is good for one year, but may be extended on account of sickness or other disability beyond the control of the holder by a certified statement setting forth the facts in the case by a consular officer. This statement should be addressed to the immigration officer in charge at the port of return, and delivered to the master of the vessel on which the laborer departs for the United States. (Rule 24, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

Good for one year.

"Overtime certificates."

Where, however, the holder of a "return certificate" has been afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease and delayed from returning beyond the period of one year, an "overtime certificate" is to be issued by the consular officer according to the form prescribed in Department of State Circular of September 24, 1907.

Chinese merchants resident in the United States who go abroad temporarily, with no intention to abandon the domicile acquired in the United States, are entitled to reenter on proving that during the year antedating their departure they were continuously engaged in the buying and selling of merchandise at a fixed place of business. (Sec. 2, act Nov. 3, 1893.) Returning merchants are not required to present a section 6 certificate. (23 Fed. Rep., 329.)

Merchants.

To avoid unnecessary delay such merchants may transmit to the proper officer in charge of the district wherein their business is located, not less than thirty days prior to the date on which they intend to depart, affidavits of two credible witnesses, other than Chinese, showing their status as merchants and that they have not been engaged in manual labor during the entire year just previous to the date of the affidavits. (Rule 25, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

Affidavits.

Two witnesses other than Chinese.

CHINESE RESIDING IN UNITED STATES INSULAR TERRITORY.

Hawaii.

According to the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 141), *all persons*, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are declared to be citizens of the United States.

Hence all Chinese persons, who were citizens of the Hawaiian Republic on August 12, 1898, are citizens of the United States, and as such are entitled, upon proper identification, to admission at any port of entry for Chinese either of the mainland or insular territory of the United States.

Exempt aliens.

Chinese aliens of the exempt classes residing in Hawaii who desire admission to the mainland or insular territory

of the United States must obtain "section 6" certificates from the representative of their own government in Honolulu and have them viséed by the Chinese inspector in charge of the port. (Rule 38, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

Laborers. Philippines.

But alien Chinese laborers resident in one insular territory can not enter the mainland territory or any other island territory of the United States for the purpose of residing therein. (Sec. 1, act Apr. 29, 1902.)

Philippines and other insular territory.

Chinese persons of the exempt classes residing in any insular territory of the United States other than Hawaii who desire to enter any other of the island territories or the mainland territory must first obtain from the proper officer a "section 6" certificate. (Rule 38, Dept. of C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

TRANSIT OF LABORERS.

Conditions of transit.

By producing to the officer in charge of Chinese immigration at the port of arrival a prepaid through ticket across the whole territory of the United States to be traversed, and by furnishing a bond in the penal sum of $500 (gold), together with such other reasonable proof of honest intention as may be required, a Chinese person, although not holding a "section 6" certificate shall be accorded the privilege of transit through the United States. (Rules 33–37, Dept. C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907, practically confirmed by Sup. Ct., 185 U. S., 296.)

Personal servants.

Personal servants being "laborers" within the meaning of the law are entitled to accompany their employers through the United States under the above conditions.

Time limit.

The limit of time within which the transit must be completed is twenty days from the date upon which the privilege is granted.

IN GENERAL.

"Laborer" defined.

1. The word "laborer," when used in this connection shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including those engaged in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundrymen or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish. (Sec. 2, act of Nov. 3, 1893, 28 Stat., 7.)

"Merchant" defined.

2. The term "merchant" means a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, and who, while so engaged as a merchant, does not perform manual labor except such as may be necessary in the conduct of his business as a merchant. (Sec. 2, act of Nov. 3, 1893.)

Laws apply to all Chinese aliens.

3. The Chinese immigration laws and regulations apply to all Chinese aliens whether subjects of China or any other foreign power. (Sec. 15, act of July 5, 1884, as amended by act of Nov. 3, 1893.)

4. Chinese aliens are subject to examination under the provisions of the general immigration laws as well as under the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese persons. (24 Op. At. Gen., 706, and Rule 3, Dept. of C. and L. Reg., Feb. 26, 1907.)

General immigration laws apply to all Chinese aliens.

WHO HAS JURISDICTION.

Jurisdiction.

The authority, power, and jurisdiction in relation to the exclusion of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent have been conferred upon and vested in officers in charge of districts as follows:

Title of officer.	Location of headquarters.	Extent of districts.
Commissioner of Immigration	Boston, Mass	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island.
Chinese inspector in charge	New York, N. Y	New York and New Jersey.
Commissioner of Immigration	Philadelphia, Pa	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.
Chinese inspector in charge	Mobile, Ala	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
Do	New Orleans, La	Louisiana and Mississippi.
Do	Toledo, Ohio	Ohio.
Do	Chicago, Ill	Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
Do	Minneapolis, Minn	Minnesota and Wisconsin.
Do	St. Louis, Mo	Missouri, Iowa, and Arkansas.
Do	Portal, N. Dak	North Dakota.
Do	Denver, Colo	South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.
Supervising inspector	San Antonio, Tex	Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.
Chinese inspector in charge	Helena, Mont	Montana and Idaho.
Do	Salt Lake City, Utah	Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming.
Do	Seattle, Wash	Washington (except Sumas).
Do	Sumas, Wash	Sumas, Wash.
Do	Portland, Oreg	Oregon.
Commissioner of Immigration	San Francisco, Cal	California.
Chinese inspector in charge	Ketchikan, Alaska	Alaska.
Commissioner of Immigration	San Juan, P. R	Porto Rico.
Chinese inspector in charge	Honolulu, Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands.
Collector of customs	Manila, P. I	Philippine Islands.

INDEX.

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